The Pyongyang Times

No. 11 (435) SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

His Excellency David 'Kwesi Jawara

President of the Republic of Gambia

Bathurst

I extend friendly greetings to you, deeply pleased at the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Gambia.

The opening of the diplomatic relations between our two countries is of epochal significance in expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Gambian peoples in various domains.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples, I sincerely hope that the Gambian people under the leadership of Your Excellency will make new successes in the struggle to clear away the consequences of the colonial rule of the imperialists, consolidate the national independence and achieve the prosperity and development of the country.

KIM IL SUNG

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, March 8, 1973

Works of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Book Form

Immortal classic works of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are being widely published in pamphlet form in many countries.

The Colombian Peace Committee brought out the Spanish edition of his work "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems" and the "Ahmad" international publishing house of Pakistan published it in Urdu.

The New Year address of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made in 1972 has been put out by the "Ahmad" in Urdu in pamphlet form.

The "New Dag" publishing house in Norway issued the Norwegian editions of the Leader's work "The Youth Must Take Over and Carry Forward the Revolution" and of his talk to the delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association.

The Colombian Peace Committee published Spanish edition of his talk to newsmen of the **New York Times.**

The Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture brought out collections of the classic works of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "On the Work of the Women's Union" and "Duties of Literature and Arts in Our Revolution."

All the books carry the portrait of the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the latter's 70th birthday.

✦ The respected and beloved Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message of greetings from **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of Maldives, upon his election as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani**, Amir of the State of Qatar, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the first anniversary of the February 22 movement, the national holiday of the people of Qatar.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **I.K. Acheampong**, Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of Ghana.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of greetings from Comrade **Alvaro Cunhal**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Portugal, on his election as President of the DPRK.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a message of greetings from Comrade **Oscar Guillermo Gareton**, General Secretary of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement, upon the election of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from Comrade **Rodnei Arismendi**, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Uruguay, in connection with the fact that the latter was accorded fraternal and friendly welcome during his visit to Korea.

✦ **The CC of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram of condolence to **the CC of the African Independence Party of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Islands** in connection with the fact that Comrade Amilcar Cabral, General Secretary of the Party, was murdered owing to the foul means employed by the Portuguese colonialists.

✦ **The CC of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent messages of greetings to **the 36th Congress of the Japan Socialist Party** and **the 8th National Convention of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party.**

Grand North Hamgyong Provincial Report Meeting Devoted to 40th Anniversary of

the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Advance into Onsong Area and Historic Wangjae-san Conference

On the afternoon of March 10 a grand North Hamgyong Provincial report meeting was held at Onsong, the land covered with glory, associated with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of his advance into the Onsong area and the Wangjae-san Conference.

Placed among the flowers on the platform against the background of a red flag was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, genius of revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

Seen on the background were a model of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of revolution, symbolizing the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established by the Leader in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and the figures, 1933 and 1973.

Also put up in the meeting hall were the streamers bearing the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people!" "May the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health!"

Present at the meeting were workers of the Onsong Colliery, members of the Misan Cooperative Farm and representatives of people of all walks of life in North Hamgyong Province.

The attendants were waiting for the opening of the meeting, looking up to the portrait of the great Leader and full of deep emotions, recalling the historic day when the Leader, breaking through the strict frontier guard line of the Japanese imperialists, advanced into the Onsong area and sowed the seed kindling quenchless fire of revolution in the hearts of the people and indicated the road of struggle with the torchlight of the immortal *Juche* idea. They were filled with intense loyalty to and unbounded reverence for the sagacious Leader who dedicates his fullest life to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people.

Also present were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop; Comrade O Baek Ryong, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Gyong In, Director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Han Sok Jin, Director of a Bureau of the Administration Council; Chong Dong Ik, Chief Secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Chong Gyong Sik, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee; and other functionaries of central and local Party and administrative bodies and working people's organizations, anti-Japanese fighters and generals of the Korean People's Army.

The band struck up the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" when the meeting was declared open.

Chong Dong Ik, Chief Secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a report.

The meeting closed with a chorus of the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader."

Those present made a firm resolve to defend and protect the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically with their lives at any time and at any place and take over and carry forward from generation to generation our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions established by him and vigorously fight to hasten the country's independent reunification and the ultimate victory of our revolution, cherishing deep in their minds the boundless pride and honour of being his revolutionary soldiers.

After the meeting a performance was given by the artistes of the North Hamgyong Provincial Art Troupe.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's advance into the Onsong area and the Wangjae-san Conference, a ground-breaking ceremony for the building of a historic site of revolution and a torchlight march and bonfire gathering of the youth and students in North Hamgyong Province took place at Onsong on March 11 and a national seminar of social scientists was held there on March 12.

Innovation after Innovation in the Spirit of Chollima

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All the working people must valiantly get over all difficulties and obstacles and bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by giving a fuller scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus make the year 1973 a decisive year in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan."

Keeping deep in mind the teaching of the Leader, our working people are gaining signal successes in production through collective technical renovation, displaying all their wisdom and creative zeal.

Quarterly Plans Fulfilled in Succession

In hearty response to the instruction of the Leader to develop the extractive industries ahead of other work at all times in socialist construction in our country, our Red coal miners are striving hard to fully meet the daily growing demand of all domains of the national economy for coal.

A number of collieries such as the Changdung, Chonul and Onsong coal mines and the Sanghwa Youth Coal Mine have already beaten their first quarter year targets for coal production by introducing efficient mining equipment.

Among the quarterly target hitters are the workers of the Kwangchon, Panmun, Namchon, Sinyang and other mines. Saying that the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national reunification can be promoted when the economic power of the country is strengthened, they applied hundreds of technical renovation proposals in production and hewed quantities of iron ore more easily. Thus, they carried their first quarter year assignments to successful fulfilment far ahead of schedule.

The quarterly plans were also fulfilled with shining results by the Kumchon Chemical Factory and hosts of consumer goods factories under the Commission of Service for the People.

Renovation in Consumer Goods Production

Upholding the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, should become an example of the country in the production of mass consumption goods, the workers in the Mangyongdae District resolved to treble the variety of consumer goods and double the output this year as compared with last year and raise the quality of all goods and called upon the working people in the city to launch such a drive. Now the light industry factories in the district and those in other parts of the capital which responded to it are effecting great innovations in the manufacture of consumer goods.

The workers of the Mangyongdae Knitwear Factory contrived scores of technical devices, which enabled them to boost their average daily output 1.5-2 times. The Pyongyang Aluminium Goods Factory has turned out tens of kinds of new products, giving the State an enormous benefit equivalent to more than 1,576,000 won.

The Sungho district, the Sadong district and Sangwon county each started producing over 400 more kinds of consumer goods in the recent one month.

Heavy industry factories and enterprises in the capital have been unfolding a campaign for putting out new installations for locally-run industrial establishments. As a result, the latter's technical equipment has been further strengthened and the output is on the upgrade.

In the last one month the working people in the capital manufactured above 3,000 kinds of new products by extensively tapping inner reserves.

Great Event That Blazed the Path to National Liberation with the Resplendent Juche Idea

On the Occasion of 40th Anniversary of Advance of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG into Onsong Area and Historic Wangjae-san Conference

Our people greeted the full-significant 40th anniversary of the advance of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung into the Onsong area and the historic Wangjae-san Conference at a stirring time when they were effecting a new, great revolutionary upsurge in their struggle to fulfil the militant tasks set forth by him at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and in his New Year address, with the immeasurable emotion and pride in having acclaimed him as President of the DPRK.

On March 11, 1933, forty years ago, the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced into the Onsong area of North Hamgyong Province in the northern border of our country, gave guidance in the work of the underground revolutionary organizations in that area and called the historic Wangjae-san Conference, where he clearly expounded the strategic and tactical lines and the immediate tasks for development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

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The advance of the Leader into the Onsong area was indeed a historic event of great significance in developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the general Korean revolution centering on it.

His advance into that area meant a splendid realization of the far-reaching plan he had elaborated for national liberation and it was a precious fruit of his boundless loyalty to the country and the people and of his revolutionary sweep displayed in pulling through all difficulties for the march into the homeland.

He elucidated the great truth that no one can speak of the Korean revolution apart from Korea and its victory depends on how the Korean people, the decisive factor, are organized and mobilized. Immediately after the historic Chialun Conference held in 1930, he sent an armed detail of the Korean Revolutionary Army into the homeland to lay the mass basis for the revolutionary struggle and exert a great, political influence on our people.

With the *Juche*-based strategic idea and a deep insight into the position and importance of our northern border in the expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the advancement of the general Korean revolutionary movement centering on it, the Leader dispatched a large number of excellent underground political workers whom he had reared through his personal education to Onsong and other northern regions of Korea along the River Tumangang to revolutionize the people.

After the Mingyuekou Conference in December 1931, he sent its attendants right into the homeland to form such mass organizations as the Anti-Imperialist League and the Peasants' Association and rally the masses around them so as to lay the mass basis for extending the armed struggle to the homeland. In the incipiency of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Leader dispatched the details and underground political workers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to Onsong and other districts in the homeland to lay a solid mass groundwork for the armed struggle.

Following up the successes achieved, he advanced into the Onsong district with a view to building powerful semi-guerilla bases in that area, extending the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland and developing it and bringing the Korean revolution to a new height as a whole by relying on those bases.

The then situation and the development of the revolution made it imperative for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to advance into the homeland.

The KPRA men under his wise guidance achieved brilliant victories and successes in the one year since they started the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Guided by his great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, the KPRA men armed themselves with the weapons they captured empty-handed from the enemy under the difficult conditions and dealt the Japanese imperialist aggressors one blow after another everywhere. In this course they grew to be indestructible revolutionary armed forces well prepared militarily and politically. Particularly, with the establishment of the guerilla bases in the vast area along the River Tumangang, the strategic bases for the anti-Japanese revolutionary war were built and the anti-Japanese armed struggle relying on them showed a rapid progress in scale and strength. Under the impact of this armed struggle, the anti-Japanese struggle of the popular masses was carried to an unusually high pitch.

Finding themselves in a serious crisis owing to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Japanese imperialists concentrated formidable forces of aggression on the "punitive operation" against the KPRA and the guerilla bases-liberated areas. Meanwhile, they strengthened the border guards and repressed in cold blood the people in Korea to check the KPRA's advance into the homeland and prevent it from exerting revolutionary influence upon them.

In such situation, for further development of the revolution it was essential to build solid semi-guerilla bases around the full guerilla bases, set up semi-guerilla bases particularly in the homeland, expand the armed struggle to the homeland and develop it in reliance on these bases, weld together all the anti-Japanese forces and strengthen the guidance of the revolutionary movement in the homeland under the unfurled banner of *Juche*.

The solution of this urgent problem raised by the revolutionary development was made possible only by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and his advance into the homeland marked an epochal occasion in tiding over the difficulty then created and pushing forward the Korean revolution dynamically.

His advance into the Onsong area in the homeland was really a rough and thorny path.

He founded the KPRA and reinforced it into invincible armed forces through blood-shed battles and while on the long march. After his arrival in the Hsiaowangching guerilla base early in 1933, he organized and led the hard struggle to defend and consolidate it politically, economically and militarily. He had to repulse the frantic offensive of the Japanese imperialists without and foil the plots of the spies, subversive elements, sectarian-flunkeyists and Left opportunists within.

It was under such difficult conditions that he advanced into the homeland.

He reached Wangjae-san via Solgol in Liangshuichuantze on the River Tuman-gang and met the heads of the underground revolutionary organizations and political workers active in the Onsong area. He acquainted himself fully with the situation at home and the actual conditions of the underground revolutionary organizations and showed them in detail the direction and ways of their activities so that they could fulfil their tasks properly.

Indeed, the Leader's historic advance into the homeland and his guidance of the underground revolutionary organizations and political workers gave great strength and courage to our people who were immeasurably revering him as the sun of the nation, and led their anti-Japanese struggle to a great upsurge.

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Having advanced into the homeland, the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the historic Wangjae-san Conference on March 11, 1933, with the political workers and heads of the underground revolutionary organizations at home participating.

At the conference, he subjected to a scientific analysis the revolutionary situation at the time, the law-governed requirement of development of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and, in particular, the struggle of the people in the homeland which was intensified under the impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and expounded the pre-eminent, strategic and tactical lines for expansion of the armed struggle to the homeland and a greater development of the whole Korean revolution. He definitely pointed out that the expansion of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland and its development were a matter of the greatest urgency required by the Korean revolution, and put forward the general strategic tasks to win the historic cause of national liberation.

At the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

...We must expand the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland and develop it, defying whatever sinister manoeuvres of the enemy and whatever difficult situation.

This alone will make it possible to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea and win the historic cause of national liberation....

The expansion of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland would quickly increase its revolutionary influence upon the broad masses of the people in the whole country, give them stronger conviction of victory and rouse all of them vigorously to the anti-Japanese struggle so that the anti-Japanese armed struggle might develop into a nation-wide revolutionary war.

The expansion of that struggle was also of great significance in harassing the Japanese imperialist aggressors behind their backs, who became frantic with the "punitive operation" against the full guerilla bases, and dispersing their forces and thus determinedly frustrating their counter-revolutionary offensive and firmly defending the guerilla bases.

The Leader's strategic line was indeed an offensive and active one because it rendered it possible to smash Japanese imperialist colonial rule and bring earlier the day of national liberation.

Next, our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the pre-eminent strategic and tactical lines of establishing semi-guerilla bases in the border along the River Tuman-gang to extend the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland and develop it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

...We must establish semi-guerilla bases in the broad areas of the homeland adjacent to the guerilla bases already built in the zone flanking the River Tuman-gang.... The semi-guerilla bases would serve as the military strongholds in giving support to the guerilla bases of liberated-area type, expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland and developing it, as the logistic bases and as the revolutionary bases in accelerating the revolutionary movement in all parts of the homeland....

In view of the success and experience gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and, especially, in the struggle to set up the full guerilla bases, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the semi-guerilla bases should be built in the Onsong district and other northern border areas since the class composition of the inhabitants in this part was good, many of them were awakened in a revolutionary way and the natural and geographical conditions were favourable, and he indicated all concrete ways of building those bases. Moreover, he taught that the KPRA units must fight battles, big and small, in succession in the border areas to strike terror into the hearts of the enemy and exert the revolutionary influence of the armed struggle on the masses of the people and that the political workers, on the other hand, must set up secret camps in the forests, make them the bases for their activities, bring into being the revolutionary organizations in different places and revolutionize the broad masses and thus paralyze the enemy's ruling system.

Only when the semi-guerilla bases, as instructed by the Leader, were built in the areas around the full guerilla bases, would it be possible to thwart the enemy's scheme for blockading the full guerilla bases and keeping them in isolation, win the people in the enemy-held areas over to the side of the revolution, consolidate the full guerilla bases and defend them reliably with the active support of the people. In particular, only when the semi-guerilla bases were established in the northern border areas stretching to the interior of the homeland, would it be possible to make a breach in these areas where the armed forces of Japanese imperialism were concentrated, to build military strongholds-logistic bases in expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland and developing it and to set up revolutionary bases in building up solidly the revolutionary forces, expanding the mass basis for the revolution and pushing ahead energetically with various forms of the anti-Japanese struggle in all parts of the homeland.

The Leader's line, therefore, was a *Juche* line for revolution, as it could develop the general struggle at home under the impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the conference the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of making preparations for the founding of a Party and unfolding powerfully the anti-Japanese national united front movement in reliance on the guerilla bases to be built in the homeland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

...We must energetically organize and conduct in the homeland the

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A 1,000-ri Journey on Foot for Study

This is a story of our fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's boyhood.

He was then just twelve years old. He was growing into a great revolutionary under the constant revolutionary influence of his father. At that time he made a long journey from Pataokou to Mangyongdae, walking a distance of 1,000 *ri* in pursuance of his father's lofty will.

Prior to his departure, his father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik told him in the following vein:

"One should, first of all, know well about things of one's own country if one wishes to do a great job for the fatherland and the people in the future. True, one needs to learn things foreign. But if one knows other's things only, ignorant of one's own, one differs little from being a foreigner in mind though a native in body. What can one do without using one's own head? Such a man cannot do anything. So remember, one learns other's things to make one's own things more splendid and beautiful."

Bearing these important words of his father deep in mind, our Leader set out on a long journey to study in the homeland. It was on March 16, 1923.

While on the trip to Mangyongdae, he did not remain indifferent to the realities of the fatherland even a moment.

What he saw on the way were Japanese imperialists wildly beating and arresting innocent Koreans. Many were wandering about with no fixed destination like drifting clouds. Most of the travellers he met were those who left their native villages in the homeland, unable to endure any longer the predatory acts of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and the exploitation by the landlords.

These were the realities of the fatherland unfolded before his eyes. The whole land was writhing in deep distress, full of resentment.

He made a firmer resolve to fight to rout the Japanese imperialist robbers and take back the country.

Ever since his arrival at Mangyongdae, Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted himself to his studies with a resolve to restore the country, nurturing the noble spirit of patriotism.

He studied untiringly always keeping in mind his father's words "the book is a silent teacher and the only travelling companion in our lifetime."

He studied hard our mother tongue, the history of our people's struggle and our geography.

He combined his study with the realities at all times so that he could turn to good account the knowledge he acquired. He delved into the substance of matters.

He was intelligent and known as the best pupil in his class from the first term after he was admitted into the Changdok School.

It was only two years that he studied at the school. But already at that time he renewed his patriotic resolve to win back the country trodden underfoot by the Japanese imperialists and regain our language and letters and our culture and history.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung starts on a long journey for learning in his childhood

It happened one day when he was in attendance at the school. He visited his maternal grandfather, with a Japanese textbook ("The National Reader") in his hand. He asked his grandfather in an excited tone: Why do we have to study this book and why do we have to call a Japanese book "The National Reader"?

Admiring him for his question, the grandfather told him of a lamentable fact. He said that the Japanese imperialists would not authorize any school unless the Japanese language was taught. He told his grandson not to forget where he came from but to learn about Korea more and more.

Upon hearing these words, he came back to his room in silence. He then cut out the character "national" with a knife from the cover of the textbook and wrote in a character meaning "Japan." The book read something like "Japanese Language Reader" and he threw the textbook under his desk.

This shows his lofty patriotic spirit that the Koreans cannot give up their mother tongue and they can never succumb to the Japs. This also shows his spirit of offering stubborn resistance to Japanese imperialism. Moreover, the realities of Korea overridden by the Japanese imperialist occupationists and their lackeys raised his national consciousness and class awareness to a larger extent.

In those days he often went out to Pyongyang and its outskirts. The slum at Tosongrang on the Potong-gang River looked flooded with tears of blood shed by the poor. This gave him a great shock.

All the realities aroused the indignation of the future Marshal and made him realize many things.

No wonder, when he was a fifth year pupil of the Changdok School he put down in his notebook as follows:

"This world must be free from the landlords and capitalists who grind down others. The Japs, landlords and capitalists are all alike. Everyone can live well in peace only when there are no Japs, landlords and capitalists."

In his mind lay embedded the unshakable faith that only when the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges are crushed is it possible to save the country and the people and build a good society where the poor become well off.

One day in February 1925 our Leader received an unexpected news that his father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, was apprehended again by the Japanese imperialist police.

At this sad news Comrade Kim Il Sung made a grim resolve to liberate the fatherland without fail and again started on a long trip with unflagging tenacity. His heart burned with revengeful thought. Getting out of the brushwood gate of his native home at Mangyongdae, he said to his grandparents:

"Good-by, dear grandfather and grandmother... I shall not return again until I take back the country, following father's will."

This trip was different from his previous trip coming to Mangyongdae.

It was a journey for the revolutionary struggle to restore the fatherland.

Thus, the dawn of a new great history began to break over this land and Korea greeted the tempest of revolution, awakened from a long sleep.

The long trip our Leader made in his childhood to study in the homeland is linked up with his great revolutionary struggle for fatherland liberation.

Retrospecting it our people are filled with the national pride and honour that they are living happily under the socialist system provided by him after repulsing the Japanese imperialist aggressors. They are firmly determined to fight on stubbornly to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, advancing along the way indicated by him. **Cha Sang Muk**

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preparatory work for founding a Party and the anti-Japanese national united front movement based on the worker-peasant alliance by relying on these bases, train the Communists and expand their ranks and closely unite the broad anti-Japanese masses of all strata around them so as to build up a single political force embracing all the people...

The Leader's line was a most sagacious one because it would make it possible to lay the solid foundations, organizational and ideological, for the Party founding, win over the workers, peasants and all other forces opposing Japanese imperialism, to the side of the revolution, achieve the national unity and realize the concerted action of the anti-Japanese forces. Indeed, the Leader's line was a most revolutionary line in that it would render it possible to establish *Juche* thoroughly in the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and strengthen the mass basis in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the conference, our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the line of combining the armed struggle closely with the mass struggle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a form of positive and decisive struggle to precipitate the defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors by giving them direct blows, military and political, and, at the same time, to rouse the broad segments of the popular masses vigorously to various types of struggle—political and economic, legal and illegal struggles.

These massive struggles unfolded in all parts of the country dispersed and weakened the political and military forces of Japanese imperialism, created favourable conditions for the expansion of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland and its development, stimulated the people of all walks of life to revolutionary awakening and brought a favourable phase in the development of the revolution.

The line of combining the armed struggle with the mass struggle, therefore, was an absolutely correct line because it would make it possible to deal one blow after another at the aggressive armed forces of Japanese imperialism and its fascist ruling system and overthrow its colonial rule by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

Lastly at the conference, the Leader set before the political workers and the members of the underground revolutionary organizations operating in the Onsong district the immediate tasks to strengthen reconnoitering activities for assistance in attacking the important positions of the enemy and organize and conduct more actively the work of supporting the KPRA and the guerilla bases.

The strategic and tactical lines clarified by the Leader at the Wangjae-san Conference served as the only correct guiding principle that made it possible to establish *Juche* thoroughly in the Korean revolution, thereby surmounting the grave difficulties and keeping up the vigorous advancement of the general Korean revolution centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and they were the militant banner that led our people to achieve the national liberation.

After the conference, the Leader took a series of measures to generalize the experiences gained in the guidance of the underground revolutionary organizations in the Onsong district.

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The advance into the Onsong area of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary Leader and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and the convocation of the Wangjae-san Conference showed his concrete measure and practical example for thoroughly implementing the *Juche* line and policies he set forth at the Chialun and Mingyuekou conferences and it was of great historic significance in the development of the entire Korean revolutionary movement which centered on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Its significance lies, above all, in the fact that it marked an epochal turning point in firmly establishing *Juche* in the Korean revolution.

His march into the homeland instilled into the minds of the Korean people the great pride of being guided by the great Leader and deep confidence in their capacity to liberate the fatherland by their own efforts, and led them to join in the sacred war for national liberation, rallied close around him. The *Juche*-motivated strategic and tactical lines put forward by him at the historic Wangjae-san Conference enabled the Korean Communists and people to vigorously push ahead with the Korean revolution with the attitude befitting the master of the Korean revolution and on a steadfast stand. The lines were a heavy blow to the Right and Left opportunists and made it possible to solidly build up the internal revolutionary forces even in the trying ordeals.

Another significance lies in the fact that the advance into the Onsong area and the Wangjae-san Conference rendered it possible to further develop the Korean revolution as a whole centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After the conference semi-guerilla bases were set up in Onsong and other northern border areas. Relying on these bases, the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and its underground political workers advanced deep into the homeland and conducted military and political activities and operations for a collection of contributions on a wider scale and rapidly expanded the armed struggle. The experience of guidance gained and the example set by the Leader in the Onsong area rendered it possible to consolidate the guerilla bases and thoroughly overcome the Left deviations in the question of power and in the work of uniting the masses.

Through the struggle to implement the line set forth by him, the preparatory work for founding a Party and the anti-Japanese national united front movement in the homeland were closely linked with the anti-Japanese armed struggle to develop on a new track and the anti-Japanese struggle of different forms waged by the workers and peasants also rapidly grew in scope and intensity.

The historic advance into the Onsong area and the Wangjae-san Conference was of great international significance.

Our people's anti-Japanese national liberation movement which rapidly expanded and developed along the strategic and tactical lines laid down by the Leader inflicted a heavy blow upon the Japanese imperialists who were engrossed in the war of aggression against the peoples of Asia and the world at that time. It gave a powerful support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the Asian and world peoples. The strategic idea of the Leader in the whole historical course of his advance into the homeland, the independent stand toward revolution, a stand of solving independently all the problems in the revolution by one's own efforts, and *Juche*-oriented way for the solution of the national problem in the colonies—all this made a great contribution to the development of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution. It also gave great encouragement to the revolutionaries and the revolutionary people who had come out in the struggle. The policy of setting up semi-guerilla bases and other policies and lines expounded by him at the conference not only became a guiding principle for the revolutionary struggle of the peoples but also greatly contributed to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the national liberation war in the colonies.

Hong Rae Sik

Flames of Revolution in Onsong

Wangjae-san is situated in Onsong county in the 200-metre-wide lower reaches of the River Tuman-gang. On the opposite bank of the river is Solgol that leads to Machun in Hsiaowangching, the former guerilla base, where our great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once led the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In this northern border area not far from the Headquarters of the revolution, the flames of national liberation struggle raged from early years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"If we turn to good account Korea's border area and the vast areas of Manchuria with favourable natural and geographical conditions, even small forces of ours will be able to weaken and destroy the enemy forces ceaselessly and win final victory."

The Leader set forth this original line of struggle at the historic Mingyuekou Conference in December 1931 and dispatched many political workers to the northern border area and many other parts of our homeland. The political workers dispatched to the Onsong area sowed the seeds of revolution among the people and kindled the flames of struggle.

They set about turning this area into a semi-guerilla base by organizing underground revolutionary organizations and revolutionizing the masses, to begin with.

On September 28, 1932 the Worker-Peasant Union (renamed Peasants' Mutual Aid Association on August 3, 1933) was organized at Wolpa-dong, Mipo-myon of this county. The aim of this organization was to achieve the national and class emancipation of the working people. Besides, the Anti-Imperialist League, Peasants' Association, Support-Anti-Japanese Revolution Association, Industrial Youth Association and other underground revolutionary organizations and many legal organizations were formed in this area.

Through different propaganda media, these organizations armed the people, first of all, with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They widely disseminated revolutionary publications printed in the guerilla base-liberated area, organized night schools and gatherings for debates, lectures and art performances on an extensive scale. Especially the revolutionary organizations secretly reproduced the publications to increase their copies so that more people could read them.

In this course, anti-Japanese spirit quickly soared among the masses.

With a burning hatred for the Japanese imperialists who were bringing all sorts of miseries and sufferings to them, the people rose with a grim determination to lay down their lives in the fight to overthrow the colonial rule.

Regarding as their beacon of hope the guerilla base-liberated area where the people's government had been set up and the democratic reforms carried out, they helped the guerillas in defiance of the enemy's stringent cordon. The people there would carry aid goods on draught animals or on their own backs to Hsiaowangching through the forests of Wangjae-san and across the River Tuman-gang under cover of darkness. They sent large amount of salt, matches, drugs, fabrics, shoes, mimeographs, stencil paper, etc. to the guerilla base.

On March 11, 1933 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced to the area of Onsong, gave guidance to the work of the underground revolutionary organizations in that area and held the historic Wangjae-san Conference. In the ensuing period, he continued to dispatch many armed teams and political workers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. As a result, the anti-Japanese armed struggle spread and developed deep in the homeland, and the anti-Japanese struggle of the workers and peasants rapidly gained in scope and strength.

Battles, large and small, incessantly took place in the Onsong area.

Following the policy set forth by the Leader, the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army disposed of the Japanese imperialist police, wicked officials, pro-Japanese landlords and the like in this area. In this way they struck terror into the hearts of the enemy and avenged the blood of the people.

On March 12, 1934 an armed detachment sent by the Leader and led by Comrade Choi Chun Guk attacked an observation post of the Japanese imperialist police force in the vicinity of the ferry of Chang Dok at Sim Chongri of this county and took vengeance on the enemy.

Of this a newspaper at the time reported:

"Many armed communists assaulted a river-bank observation post of the Hunyungjin Police Station, North Hamgyong Province around 10 a.m. on the 12th. At the urgent report of a fierce battle under way, 20 police men headed by the chief of the said station and 17 special guards led by the head of the Onsong Police Station rushed on a mission to counter them.... Policeman Chang lay in a coma with a bullet wound in his face and belly each." ("Choson Ilbo," March 14, 1934.)

Further, in the same year a force of 50 guerillas attacked Hunyung where the enemy troops were swarming about, and another armed detachment raided upon the houses of the administrative head of Mipo-myon and a village headman. By so doing, they curdled the blood of the enemy.

In 1935 the armed struggle in this area became fiercer.

With the turn of the new year men of the KPRA advanced into the village of Sesondong in this county and had battles with the enemy. On January 5 they raided upon the dwelling of the head of Onsong-myon; and on January 11 they entered Sesondong and did away with the wicked stooges who had harassed the people there.

The "Information on Extraordinary Ideological Incidents," a secret document of the Japanese imperialists, said that 257 KPRA men and political workers operated on this side of the River Tuman-gang within the year of 1935.

In contact with the KPRA, the people in the Onsong area scattered written appeals published by the KPRA and rendered active support and encouragement to the armed struggle. They prepared more than 10 red banners with hammer and sickle embroidered on them and visited the guerilla base at Wangching to encourage the revolutionary army.

Besides, the small units dispatched by the Leader conducted audacious operations to destroy the military and police forces of the Japanese imperialists in Musan, Yuson and Kyongwon counties and in a wide area along the northern border. And the political workers set up secret camps in Karaibong, Musan county and in Ssoksaegol, Hoeryong county and many other parts and extended the range of their activities, maintaining ties with the revolutionary people in industrial centres, coal and ore mines, ports and farm villages in the northern areas of Korea.

The news of the expeditions into the homeland by the KPRA and its victories brought the dawn of national liberation to the Korean people and greatly inspired them with revolutionary enthusiasm.

Workers in Pusan, peasants in Cholla Provinces and students in Seoul—all rose in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and their stooges, deriving strength and courage from gun report reverberating from the River Tuman-gang.

Even according to the figures doctored by the Japanese imperialists, there broke out 731 strikes involving 58,871 workers and 280 tenancy disputes embracing over 15,000 peasants during the period from 1931 to 1934.

Hong Rae Hui

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing Large-scale Military Exercises of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces and South Korean Bellicose Elements

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on March 8 a statement denouncing the large-scale war exercises the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the south Korean navy are staging all over the south Korean waters.

The statement says:

The U.S. imperialists are these days further hastening their preparations for a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces began a "guided missile launching exercise" in the vast waters southwest of south Korea from March 8, which they say will continue till May 31.

Synchronizing with this, the south Korean navy already started on March 5 a "marine firing exercise" on the southeastern waters off the island Kojedo on the south sea.

These large-scale war exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the south Korean navy all over the south Korean waters are a challenge to the Korean people and fair-minded world public desiring to see the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly condemn the sinister war preparation machinations of the U.S. imperialists as bellicose, criminal acts intended to increase tension in Korea and lay a grave obstacle in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

As everyone knows, even after the publication of the north-south joint statement the U.S. imperialists have brought a tactical air wing from the U.S. mainland and transferred in succession various kinds of modern weapons and combat equipment including new-type destroyers to the south Korean army, while staging one military exercise after another.

The large-scale military exercises launched again by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and the south Korean bellicose elements vividly show how tenaciously they are obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and hastening the preparations for a new war.

With such war exercises the U.S. imperialists are scheming to dampen the sentiments for peaceful reunification and anti-U.S. struggle ever growing among the south Korean people and bolster up the foundation of their tottering colonial rule.

Though the U.S. imperialists are loud-mouthed about their "support" of the north-south joint statement, "peace" and "relaxation of tensions," they, in actuality, are menacing peace in Korea and pursuing a new war, inciting north-south confrontation.

The south Korean authorities, after agreeing to the north-south joint statement, are stepping up the war preparations, raving that they should get the "upperhand in strength in the confrontation accompanied by dialogue" and crying for "the establishment of war posture" and "readiness to go into action at any moment."

It is by no means accidental that the south Korean army on March 7 perpetrated a grave provocation in the central sector of the front by firing smoke bombs and firing several thousand rounds of bullets and shells into the portion of our side for nearly 5 hours with the mobilization of 105 mm artillery guns and other heavy weapons under cover of aircraft.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will never tolerate the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean war-thirsty elements.

No matter what aggressive moves and war rackets they stick to, the U.S. imperialists can not frighten the Korean people in the least, nor can they hold in check the advance of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists must not run amuck. They must stop the noisy military exercises and preparations for a new war and withdraw from south Korea without delay.

The south Korean authorities must discontinue the perfidy of violating the agreed points of the north-south joint statement based on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and give up the adventurous racket aggravating tension in Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the reckless acts, refusing to pull out of south Korea, they will suffer a shameful defeat in face of the struggle of the heroic Korean people who are up for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the immortal banner of the great *Juche* idea.

Socialist Transformation of Production Relations

(Continued from Our Issue No. 10)

6. Qualitative Strengthening of Cooperative Economy

Without properly consolidating the organized cooperatives qualitatively, their advantages can not be brought into full play. In that case, the peasants would not be interested in the cooperative economy, and even such a serious consequence might ensue as returning to private farming.

Giving this matter serious consideration, the Workers' Party of Korea devoted much efforts to consolidating cooperatives qualitatively from the time when the peasants started joining the cooperative economy on a mass scale. In particular, our Party gave intensive guidance once or twice a year from the beginning of 1955 by enlisting in the guidance work thousands of cadres at central and local levels. This played an important role in developing the cooperative movement. Even after the completion of cooperativization, the Party took various other measures to further consolidate and develop the cooperative economy.

In consolidating and developing the cooperative farming, our Party saw to it, first of all, that the management of the cooperative farming was steadily improved.

With the mass-scale development of the cooperative movement, the Party took a series of steps to improve the management of the cooperative economy; it made sure that management personnel were properly selected and allocated, that socialistic system and order thoroughly established in the cooperatives and that cadres at central, provincial, municipal and county levels taught cooperatives' cadres and farmers on the spot how to run their economy. The matter of improving the management of the cooperative farming became all the more urgent in our country after the merger of agricultural cooperatives with *ri* as the unit.

Giving a profound attention to this situation, our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung offered a perfect solution to this question through his guidance for Chongsan-ri in February 1960.

During the ensuing years, our Party strove to disseminate the Chongsan-ri method evolved by the Leader. In this course the levels of cadres were markedly raised and a radical change took place in the management of cooperative farms.

While increasing the qualifications of the leading personnel so as to improve the management of the cooperative farming, the Party saw to it that the sub-workteam management system was introduced.

The size of the sub-workteam in our cooperatives a little varied with specific local conditions but it comprised 15 to 20 farmers on the average.

Under the sub-workteam management system a certain acreage of farm fields, necessary manpower, draught animals and farm implements are allocated to the sub-workteam on a permanent basis, the norms of per-*chongbo* yields for the sub-workteam are set in accordance with the State plan, and workdays for its members are assessed on the basis of the results made in carrying out the set norms.

The introduction of this system helped the farmers to increase solidarity in their common efforts to develop the collective economy, elevate their consciousness and sense of responsibility for the joint economy and further strengthen their collective and organizational lives.

Our experience shows that the sub-workteam management system is effective in encouraging the cooperative farmers to participate in the communal work as masters and in improving the management of the cooperative farming.

Our Party directed great efforts to the technical revolution in the countryside to further strengthen the socialist cooperative economy and to make ours a rich and modern socialist countryside equipped with up-to-date technology.

Carrying on the cooperative movement, the Party tackled down to the technical revolution.

It defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification and introduction of chemicals in agriculture as the contents of the technical revolution, giving priority to irrigation.

Irrigation was made a priority task, because paddy-field farming held a large proportion in our agriculture and because our country suffered from floods and droughts almost every year. Our Party led the struggle for irrigation to be carried out through a mass movement; the entire people including the workers, farmers, students, office employees and soldiers were mobilized to building thousands of reservoirs and large numbers of pumping stations.

Our Party also actively pushed forward mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture, concurrently with irrigation.

In order to consolidate and develop the rural economy, the Party also led the farmers to perform the communal work with enthusiasm.

As a matter of course, an intensive ideological education is essential in eliminating the remnants of selfishness from the minds of the farmers and in letting them actively participate in the joint efforts. But such an education alone is not enough to eradicate the selfish ideas.

Accordingly, the efforts to strengthen ideological education must be combined with the measures to eliminate material conditions that provide soil favourable to egoism.

In its effort to make the farmers faithfully participate in the communal labour, the Party saw to it that 30 to 50 *pyong* of kitchen gardens were distributed to each farm household according to the number of the family. This aimed to enable them to grow for themselves vegetables and similar crops for simple nonstaple foodstuffs for their own use. If they had been given large area of kitchen gardens, they might have clung to them, neglecting the work of cooperative farms. This would have fostered selfishness in them. That is why our Party made sure that they were given small kitchen gardens—a purposful step taken to make them faithfully participate in the communal work of cooperative farms.

For the sake of high productive zeal and enthusiastic participation in the joint economy on the part of the cooperative farmers, our Party also adopted correct policies on the price and procurement of agricultural produce. In formulating and carrying out these policies, the Party saw to it that the interests of the farmers were not encroached upon. It did everything to ensure an equal improvement of the living standards of the workers and farmers.

Our farmers are now more interested in the joint economy than in their sideline plots; they are devoted to the development of the former.

Owing to the strenuous effort exerted by our Party to consolidate the cooperative economy qualitatively, the cooperatives were strengthened, their advantages conclusively demonstrated, and the cooperative movement made a sound and steady progress.

* * *

Thanks to the original line of cooperativization set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership, cooperativization in our country was completed smoothly and quickly, in only four to five years.

With the accomplishment of the socialist transformation of agriculture, a new socialist system was established in our countryside, a system free from exploitation and oppression.

This opened up a wide avenue for the growth of agricultural productive forces and for a rapid improvement of the living standards of the farmers, and further strengthened the politico-ideological unity of the society based on the worker-peasant alliance.

Today in our country a dynamic struggle is going on finally to solve the rural question along the road indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

(To Be Continued)

KIM CHAEK PORT a Pelagic Fishery Base

Dikes of waterbreaks push out a long way into the East Sea, like the outstretched giant arms. The waves roll in and break against them.

The port is waveless. Lying close to the wharf are many fishing boats including 10,000-ton mother ships. The port is a veritable forest of masts.

On the waterfront stand in rows buildings of the cold-storage house with the capacity of storing 10,000 tons of frozen fishes and the factories for processing and tin- and bottle-canning fishes. Cranes and gasoline cars move fast on the piers and a stream of chill cars stay on the side tracks.

This scene of bustle of Kim Chaek city, a fishing port on the eastern coast of our country and the seat of the Kim Chaek Fishery, is a pageant of our prospering fishing industry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To raise our fishing industry onto a higher plane we should make its bases solid. Particularly, now that pelagic fishery develops rapidly, it is very important to build powerful bases for it on the eastern coast."

He has been much concerned for the supply of more fishes to our people. He has not stinted State investments to consolidate the material and technical foundations of our fishing industry and, particularly, to press ahead the long-range deep-sea fishery forcefully.

Thanks to his consideration, Kim Chaek port, once small and insignificant, and war-ruined (1950-1953), has undergone a great change and become one of the best pelagic fishing ports on our eastern coast.

During the postwar years alone Comrade Kim Il Sung came six times to the Kim Chaek Fishery for on-the-spot guidance and set the orientation of building the port as a deep-sea fishing base. He minutely instructed to build waterbreaks firmly, increase the berthing capacity of the port and revamp all equipment so as to render quicker service to large ships. Sometimes he visited fishing boats and closely looked into every aspect of the life of fishermen, and stressed the need to make ships larger and more modern.

In accordance with his teaching, in recent years the State has provided an enormous amount of funds to the fishery and the people here in the city have waged a powerful struggle to extend dikes of waterbreaks, set up modern facilities of oil and water supply and loading and unloading, build fish processing factories and carry out other large-scale constructive work, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Many modernly-fitted large ships have been supplied to the fishery.

As a result, the material and technical foundations of the fishery grew stronger scores of times and the equipage of fishing boats improved as never before.

To take the mother ship "Chilbosan" as an instance. She is provided with the up-to-date navigation equipment and automatic fish processing machines. She has excellent cabins, study rooms, medical room, recreation rooms, amuzement rooms and table-tennis hall and radio relay which carries the home radio programme to any distant places she goes.

The fishery has many mother ships of such kind, which are fully navigable in any oceans under whatever adverse weather conditions.

Mother ships are used extensively in pelagic fishery. Our ocean-going fishing fleets are formed powerfully, each with a mother ship and accompanying boats—transport, shoal detecting ships, large and medium trawlers and other ships.

In accordance with the Party policy of making large, modern, universal-purpose, fully mechanized fishing boats, every fishing boat is fitted with modern navigation equipment, shoal detectors, communication apparatuses and a complete set of mechanized gears. It carries different nets—trawl, gill, purse seine, etc.— and various other tackles so that it can catch any tribes of fish it comes across on fishing grounds.

Provided with the latest tackles, our fishermen go out to distant fishing grounds and make big catches, working more safely, easily and effectively.

A radical change has taken place in the life of our fishermen who had been relentlessly squeezed and maltreated by the colonialist oppressors and exploiters before the liberation.

The trouble they suffered, fishing aboard small shabby boats, exposed to the constant threat of perilous rough seas and adverse weather and the hard life they lived with grief and sigh, working the hardest but returning home with the smallest—these have become an old story.

Thanks to the deep care of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our pelagic fishermen are supplied with fresh vegetables and fruits, given medical care, take recreation and see cinema and art performances even when they are out on the far-off sea. They lead a really cultural life while working.

So they work, giving a fuller play to their talents and energies, with the sense of loyalty to the fatherly Leader who has brought a happy life to them.

In 1972 the Kim Chaek Fishery increased their catch nearly 20 times as against 1962.

Such a leap is seen not only in this fishery.

During the past ten years, our ocean-going fishing boats increased 10.6 times in number and our pelagic fishery production grew greatly.

During the Six-Year Plan our fishing industry including pelagic fishery will have another great stride forward and turn out 1.6-1.8 million tons of marine products a year.

Li Chan Sun

Fresh Fishes Supplied to People All the Year Round

Our country catches plenty of fishes every year. Fishes are processed in different ways—some tin- and bottle-canned, some frozen. The freezing is applied most widely to supply fresh fishes to the people.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is necessary to install refrigerators at many places in order to prevent the catch from going bad and preserve its flavour unchanged. Boats should also be equipped with refrigerators, and each fishery station and, further, each fishermen's cooperative should be furnished with a cold storage which is not big but of a moderate size, so that all the fish caught reach the people fresh."

To carry out the important teaching of the Leader our people energetically strove to build freezing establishments. As a result, a well-arranged system of cold storage has been set up in all fishing ports and consumer districts across the country. Fishing boats, small and large, are fitted with refrigerators, not to speak of big mother ships. Large-scale modern cold-storage houses exist in many fishery bases on the eastern and western coasts of our country.

One of them is the large fish cold-storage house which stands in the centre of the waterfront of Sinpo city, a fishing port on the eastern coast. It has the capacity of quickly icing some 1,000 tons of fishes and of storing more than 20,000 tons of frozen fishes. All the processes of its operation are interlocked with each other under a conveyor system. Fishes are carried automatically from the piers to refrigerators.

This kind of fish cold-storage house is found in Wonsan, Soho, Hongwon and many other important fishing ports, too. Cold-storage houses are fairly distributed in consumer districts as well. Every seat of province has large refrigeration plants and the food-processing factories and foodstuff shops in cities and counties have modern freezers. Chill cars serve for the transport of fishes from ports to consumer districts.

In recent years the fish freezing capacity of our country has increased more than 40 times. Thanks to the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader, our people are supplied fresh fishes all the year round.

Han Su Chon

A pelagic fishing fleet ready to go out to sea

Armament Reduction: An Important Step to Be Taken for Promotion of the Country's Independent Peaceful Reunification

Thanks to the line of the country's independent peaceful reunification set forth by the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his wise leadership, great progress has been made in our people's struggle for national reunification.

As is generally known, last year the north-south joint statement, based on the principles of independent, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the Leader, was made public in our country and, as a result of our side's sincere efforts to put it into practice, an agreement was reached between the north and the south on pooling their strength and working together in all fields of politics, economy, military affairs, culture and diplomacy.

This is a clear manifestation of the unanimous desire of our people to settle the internal problems of our nation by the efforts of the Korean people without interference of outside forces. At the same time, this implies that bright vistas have been opened in improving the north-south relations and solving the question of national reunification independently and by peaceful means.

Therefore, we are now confronted with a sacred task—the north and the south unite and cooperate with each other and achieve as early as possible the historic cause of national reunification in the spirit of the north-south joint statement and in accordance with the agreements already made.

What is most important here is to remove distrust between the north and the south, create an atmosphere of mutual trust, discontinue arms race and reinforcement of their armed forces and reduce their armaments.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Neither north nor south should increase their armed forces nor their armaments; instead, the armed forces should be reduced and tension eliminated so that both sides can work to build up the national economy and improve the living standards of the people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 405.)

To desist from arms race and reinforcement of armed forces and cut armaments—this is an essential requirement for peaceful settlement of the question of national reunification.

To achieve peaceful national reunification, peace should first of all be maintained and consolidated in Korea. For this the north and the south should trust each other, stop arms race and reinforcement of their armed forces and reduce the strength of their armies.

The reduction of armaments is of great importance in improving the north-south relations, promoting unity and speeding up the country's independent peaceful reunification.

This is also greatly helpful to relieving the people of the excessive burden of military expenditures, developing the national economy and raising the people's living standard.

South Korea has a huge standing army more than 700,000 strong and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are stationed there. This is a heavy burden to the south Korean people.

This year's upkeep of the army and the police in south Korea accounts for nearly 70 per cent of the total expenditure.

If the south Korean authorities do not want a fratricidal war, there is no need for them to appropriate an enormous amount of funds for military purposes while laying a heavy burden upon the people.

The funds obtained through armament reduction can effectively be used for the development of the national economy and the betterment of people's living. Then the south Korean countryside can be shored up and the medium and small enterprises be run without suspension. If the medium and small enterprises are free from lack of funds and operated regularly, the question of the unemployed, a serious social problem in south Korea, can also be settled to some degree.

Armament reduction will make a great contribution to preserving and consolidating peace not only in Korea but in the rest of Asia and the world as well.

The proposal of our side for armament reduction enlists full support from the Korean people and the world peace-loving people who are eager for peaceful reunification and arouses sympathy in their minds.

If we proceed from the stand of solving the internal problems of the nation peacefully in conformity with the ardent desire of the nation, there can be no reason or ground whatsoever for us not to take a measure for armament reduction, a matter of prime significance in realizing national reunification.

The two sides signed the north-south joint statement in which are expounded the principles for achieving national reunification by peaceful means without recourse to the use of arms against the other side and a series of measures to be taken to ease tension between the north and the south and create an atmosphere of mutual trust. Later the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission agreed upon working with concerted efforts in the military field, too, as in other fields. The question lies in implementing this agreement honestly.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have all along maintained that the question of national reunification should be settled independently and peacefully and are making every sincere effort for its solution.

Armament reduction is an important, initial step to removal of tension in Korea and attainment of national reunification. We proposed time and again to the south Korean authorities that necessary measures be taken to settle the military problems of the north and the south including the question of armament reduction. And we took a series of positive steps related to these matters.

Even under the situation where armed forces were being reinforced in south Korea following the armistice, our Party and the Government of the Republic reduced the armed forces of the Korean People's Army by 80,000 men unilaterally for the purpose of improving the north-south relations and creating an atmosphere of trust.

Afterwards, our Party and the Government of the Republic repeatedly proposed that the armed forces of the north and the south be cut by a large margin.

Recently we put forward a just proposal to reduce the armed forces of both sides and discontinue arms drive so as to dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south, radically improve the north-south relations and hasten national reunification.

This fully conforms with the lofty national desire of our people to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and peacefully settle the question of national reunification.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities do not accept our just and reasonable proposal but hamper its realization, saying, "Distrust has not yet been removed," "It is premature," and the like. Moreover, they croak about "the increase of combat power," "showdown by force" and "the strengthening of defence posture" and are engrossed in aggravating the north-south situation and fanning up an atmosphere of war. They are continuously shipping military equipment into south Korea, stepping up the "modernization" of the army and frequently staging various military exercises.

Only recently, the south Korean authorities, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, brought into south Korea new-type destroyers and various kinds of weapons and war supplies to reinforce their armed forces. On the other hand they incessantly increase the production of war materials and expand and replenish military establishments and frequently stage military exercises against the northern half of the Republic. Furthermore, at the front and in the rear they conduct "anti-warship firing exercises" and large-scale "winter mobile exercise of special units" and "guided missile launching exercise" aimed at "an expedition to conquer the north." In collusion with the U.S. imperialists they go on perpetrating such grave provocations as infiltrating their military planes into the air space of our side and firing bullets and shells at our side.

The south Korean authorities refuse to accept the proposals of our side to settle military problems for relaxation of tension and are bent on war preparations.

It is irrefutable that all their acts are fully contradictory to peaceful reunification.

All the facts clearly show that behind the screen of north-south dialogue and "peaceful reunification" the south Korean authorities are behaving indiscreetly to "build up strength" and realize their sinister design for the "reunification by prevailing over communism" with the backing of outside forces.

This unjust behaviour of the south Korean side is of no help to the improvement of the north-south relations but only weakens mutual relations.

Such imprudent act can be committed only by the U.S. imperialists who are seeking to split the Korean nation forever and by a few reactionary circles in south Korea who do not want the peaceful reunification of our country.

Today the entire Korean people in the north and the south ardently hope for the early realization of the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

Armament reduction is an important step to be taken for dispelling distrust between the north and the south, creating an atmosphere of trust and attaining the country's independent peaceful reunification.

We will make persevering efforts to reduce armaments and improve the north-south relations for acceleration of the country's independent peaceful reunification.

Kim Myong Suk

Fighting Zimbabwe People

The patriots and people of Zimbabwe are resolved still more firmly to achieve the genuine liberation and independence of the country, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist national liberation.

The Zimbabwe people are now fighting intensely against the British imperialists and the racist clique of Rhodesia with arms in their hands and expanding the results in their struggle, closing their ranks tighter.

The patriots of Zimbabwe are inflicting crushing blows on the racists in all parts of the country and striking them with terror by making bold attacks on reactionary police stations and the enemy's operation and supply bases.

Utterly perplexed at the triumphant advance of the Zimbabwe people, the U.S.-led imperialists and Smith racists are making desperate efforts to maintain their crumbling colonial rule at all costs.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The imperialists, headed by U.S. imperialism, are desperately trying to check the surging liberation struggle of the peoples, and theirs is nothing but the deathbed tremor of those condemned to destruction." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 249.)

Instigated and backed by the U.S. and British imperialists, the Smith racist clique of Rhodesia are continuing the fascist terrorist rule and pursuing the brutal apartheid policy while viciously manoeuvring to oppose the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people in collusion with the racist regime of South Africa.These manoeuvrings on the part of the imperialists and Rhodesian racists are no more than an eleventh-hour attempt to put out flames of the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people and to convert Zimbabwe into their permanent colony.

However hard they may try, they can never curb the righteous struggle of the Zimbabwe people who have risen up for national liberation and independence.

The anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people enjoys the unanimous support of all the African peoples and the progressive peoples of the whole world who cherish national independence and justice.

On the occasion of the "Day of Zimbabwe" which falls on March 17, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the fighting Zimbabwe people and express positive support to and militant solidarity with them in their struggle.

The patriots and people of Zimbabwe will surely win victory and achieve genuine independence of the country.

Hail Fifth Anniv. of Independence of Mauritius

March 12 marks the fifth anniversary of the independence of Mauritius which her people won shaking off the yoke of vicious colonialist rule.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Mauritius people.

The independence of Mauritius was a great event that opened up a bright vista of new, happy life to the people of that country who had been exploited and oppressed.

In his message of greetings sent to Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes that the people of Mauritius under the leadership of Your Excellency have since independence achieved in the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, consolidate national independence and forward the independent development of the country."

The people of Mauritius who won independence have carried on a vigorous struggle to build a new, prosperous country.

The sugar refining industry, the key point in her economy, made rapid progress. The output of sugar in 1972 was 686,400 tons, or 803 tons greater than in 1963, the peak year before independence.

Tea-processing and forestry have also developed.

Externally, the Mauritius people give active support to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their valiant fight against the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists and are further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries in the three continents.

They positively support the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people are very pleased with this.

The Korean people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will develop in the future, and sincerely wish the Mauritius people yet greater success in their struggle.

Shining Victory of the Popular Unity Bloc in Chile

The parliamentary elections were held in Chile on March 4.

The Popular Unity Bloc defeated manoeuvres of the reactionaries at home and abroad and fairly won in the elections.

As a result, the bloc got more seats in the Upper and Lower Houses than in the 1970 elections, whereas the right-wing reactionaries lost many seats and suffered defeats.

This marks a shining victory of the progressive forces which have striven to consolidate the country's sovereignty and independence and build a rich and powerful, new society. It is a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and domestic reactionaries who have tried to check a vigorous forward movement of the Chilean people.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the victory won by the Chilean people as their own.

The success of the Popular Unity Bloc in the elections demonstrates the strength of the Chilean people firmly united around the Popular Unity Government headed by President Allende and their increasing political consciousness.

The elections highlighted the sharp struggle between the progressive and reactionary forces.

In a foolish attempt to wrest back their lost position under the support of U.S. imperialism, the right-wing die-hards maliciously slandered the progressive forces through their propaganda media and committed every sinister machination to frustrate the elections.

Wirepulling the Chilean reactionaries in their criminal acts of treachery, the U.S. imperialists resorted to threats and blackmails, indulging in political and economic pressure and blockade and piratic acts against Chile.

Their aim was to thwart the advance of the progressive Chilean people, tip the parliament against the Popular Unity Bloc and, further, to overthrow the Popular Unity Government.

But their evil aim was not achieved.

The Chilean people smashed their manoeuvres against the government at every step and expressed firmer support to the Popular Unity Bloc.

The defeat of the reactionaries and the victory of the progressive forces in the elections confirm the correctness and vitality of the progressive domestic and foreign policies enforced by the Popular Unity Government during its rule.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the Chilean Government representing the Popular Unity Bloc under the leadership of His Excellency President Salvador Allende is enforcing various social reforms in order to put an end to the domination of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic monopoly capital in league with them, build the national economy and ensure democratic rights of the working people and improve their living conditions, and is registering great successes."

The Chilean Popular Unity Government has carried out the progressive socio-economic reforms. It nationalized companies and banks, including the copper mines owned by the U.S. monopolists, and confiscated the landlords' land and distributed it to the peasants.

The Chilean people believed through their own experience that a genuine defender of rights and interests of the masses of the working people was the Popular Unity Government which had carried out the popular policies. The Chilean people, therefore, actively supported the Popular Unity Government in the elections, so that it could foil all obstructive manoeuvrings of the reactionary forces and win victory.

The victory of the Popular Unity Bloc further strengthened the unity between the Popular Unity Government and the people and provided a firmer guarantee for the genuine revolutionary reforms in Chile and the construction of a new prospering society.

Victory is in store for the Popular Unity Bloc and Chilean people advancing toward socialism under the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. revolutionary banner.

Yun He Ik

We Lash at U.S. Imperialists' Move for War Escalation in Cambodia

Of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors have intensified their manoeuvres for unbridled armed intervention against Cambodia as never before.

The "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" stipulates that Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity shall be fully respected.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists, even before the ink with which they signed the agreement is dried, enlarged the Pnom Penh airfield and secretly built a fuel supply base for jet planes and are bent on expanding their air base in Cambodia. On the other hand, they are intensifying bombing raids on the liberated areas of Cambodia on an unprecedented scale with the mobilization of B-52s and other aircraft.

The U.S. imperialists' excuse for their extensive armed intervention against Cambodia is that it is made at the "request" of the Lon Nol puppet regime composed of their faithful stooges. This is nothing but a sophistry to conceal their crimes of violating the international agreements, infringing on Cambodian sovereignty and independence and escalating the war of aggression against Cambodia.

By no means, however, can the U.S. imperialists attain their sinister aim.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Encircled in the narrow area of Pnom Penh, the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, are floundering in a daily increasing confusion and despair and their days are numbered."

In active response to the February 27 statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people and the National Liberation People's Armed Forces have driven the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique into the narrow strip around Pnom Penh, covering less than one-tenth of the territory, and thus put them in the fix no better than a "mouse in a trap." Now the puppets are trembling with fear, overcome by despair.

The military aid which the U.S. imperialists give to the Lon Nol puppet clique, stepping up their move for armed intervention in Cambodia, is like pouring water into a pot whose bottom has dropped off. It will never help them and their lackeys out of a death pit.

As pointed out in the March 3 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK, the Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their war escalation scheme against Cambodia and will continue to actively support the heroic Cambodian people who are vigorously waging their sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea upholding the tasks in the 5-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, dated March 23, 1970.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia at once, discontinue their armed intervention against Cambodia and immediately stop their military "aid" to the Lon Nol puppet clique.

If they persist in escalating the war of aggression in Cambodia despite the strong condemnation by the peace-loving people of the world, the U.S. imperialists will surely meet a more shameful defeat.

Han Dok Hyon

U.S.-Japan Reactionaries' Scheme for Nuclear Holocaust

According to a foreign report, the export of a complete set of launch of "Thor-Delta," a medium-range missile capable of carrying nuclear war-heads, to Japan by the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, a U.S. arms monopoly, was taken up at a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate on March 6 and has become a political problem in the United States and Japan.

The testimony at the subcommittee said that the missile can be easily developed into an intercontinental ballistic offensive missile and that its export to Japan was approved by the U.S. government. Japanese technicians, it is said, are trained for the use of the missile launch at an air base in the U.S.A.

The export of the missile launch to Japan is part of the U.S. imperialists' criminal plan to step up the nuclear armament of Japan, place Japan under their nuclear strategic system and press ahead their policy of aggression and war in Asia.

The nuclear armament of Japan and development of offensive missiles by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries furnish proof that the "U.S.-Japan security pact," a military alliance for Asian aggression, is made a nuclear military alliance. Now that the territory of Japan has been openly turned into their nuclear base under the "U.S.-Japan security pact" and the "Okinawa reversion agreement," the U.S. imperialists have put on the order of the day the nuclear armament of Japan and are going ahead with it step by step.

The Korean people closely watch the moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Our great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialists attach special importance to Japanese militarism in realizing the 'Nixon doctrine' in Asia."

The U.S. imperialists plan an overall mobilization of military and economic potentials of Japan in carrying their strategy of Asian aggression into practice under the cloak of "division of responsibility," in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine."

The U.S. imperialists have long since pushed ahead with the plan of nuclear armament of Japan and her development of nuclear carriers. In 1969 a U.S.-Japan agreement was concluded on offering the "Thor-Delta" missile to Japan under the name of "cosmic development." It was aimed at transferring to the Japanese government technology and equipment for the development of rocket weapons. In 1970 a U.S.-Japan joint company was set up to produce condensed uranium for nuclear weapons. In July 1971 when he visited Japan, the U.S. ex-secretary of defense openly stated that Japan should "develop her own nuclear weapons for defence." His statement betrayed part of the concrete plan to increase rapidly the Japanese military potentials.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries uttered that the "Thor-Delta" missile has "no military potentials," and that they agreed to use it only for the "peaceful" purpose. This is a sheer sophistry. Nobody will be befooled by it.

The nuclear armament of Japan is contrary to the desire of the Japanese people for the independent development of the country and peace. It also goes against the trend of the times towards the relaxation of tension and peace.

It is very urgent for the security and peace of Japan and for Asian peace to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops out of Japan and to put an end to the reckless reinforcement of armed forces in Japan.

Song Mu Gyong

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Statement of Sohyo Assails Japanese Government's Scheme to Enact "Emigration and Immigration Law"

Sohyo (the General Council of Japan Trade Unions) issued a statement on the 5th in conjunction with the vicious plot of the Japanese government to institute a notorious "emigration and immigration law" through the current special session of the Diet.

The statement stressed, "It is an important and urgent task confronting our country to normalize the state relations and promote friendly relations between Japan and Korea." Saying that it is gratifying that interchange and friendship are developing between the two countries, the statement pointed out:

The Tanaka Cabinet, however, is going to submit the "emigration and immigration bill" again to the Diet session, watching for a chance to pass it at the session. They indulge in phrasemongering and embellishment. But it is clear to everyone that the "emigration and immigration bill" is to enact the law for maintenance of public peace intended to threaten the life of the Korean citizens in Japan and suppress their human rights, deprive them of the freedom of social activity and deport them to south Korea.

Noting that such persistent ploy to race the "bill" through the session is a self-exposure of the obstinate and reactionary attitude of the Tanaka Cabinet sticking to the hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement went on:

Sohyo demands that the Tanaka Cabinet immediately give up the projected introduction of the "emigration and immigration bill" on the agenda of the Diet session for the sake of early normalization of state relations with next-door neighbour. If the Tanaka Cabinet finally lays the bill before the Diet, Sohyo will answer it with a decisive spring action.

We Condemn Brigandish Japanese Militarism

Japanese Imperialism's Vicious Policy of Obliterating National Education in Korea

The Japanese imperialists revised for the worse the "law on Korean education" on March 16, 1938, which provided for the complete ban on the lesson in Korean language and its use at schools. This was part of the tyrannical acts to exterminate our nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, said:

"...What a cruel rule the Japanese imperialists bore over Korea! They oppressed the Korean people at will and robbed them of everything as they pleased, tried to obliterate the history of our country and exterminate our culture and our language and, to top it all, went so far as to force the Korean people to change their surnames, desecrating our ancestors." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, Eng. ed., p. 156.)

The Japanese imperialists sought to keep the Korean people "unenlightened" and "Japanize" them so as to reduce them to their subservient slaves from the outset of their annexation of Korea in 1910. For the purpose they enforced the villainous colonial "assimilative education policy" to paralyze the national and class consciousness of our people.

They promulgated the "law on Korean education" in 1911 and revised it for the worse on several occasions to stamp out the national education in Korea and impose the colonial enslavement education upon our people.

They held all educational institutions under their control, restricted the establishment of school as far as possible and applied the rigid rules of entrance to the working people's sons and daughters in order to keep them out of school. They put up the educational slogan: "Convert the Koreans into Japanese subjects." Under this slogan they forcibly closed down the private schools which the Korean people had set up to educate their sons and daughters or expelled the Korean students from schools by outrageous methods.

As a result, the school-children accounted for only 10 per cent of school-age ones as of 1922.

Nor is this all. They laid strict prohibition on the school education of national colouring; they banned the lessons in Korean history, geography and music and imposed those in Japanese history and geography, etc., on the Korean students. They went so far as to cook up the idea that the "Korean and Japanese are of the same ancestry" and spread it among the Korean students and youth, forcing them to follow their colonial policy unconditionally.

Particularly, the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers viciously manoeuvred to obliterate the Korean language from the beginning of their occupation of Korea.

As known well, language is one of the characteristics common to a nation and a major ingredient in determining national forms of culture. The cunning Japanese imperialist aggressors left no means untried to stamp out the Korean language in an effort to "Japanize" the Korean people; they revised the "law on Korean education" for the worse in 1938 and abolished the lesson in Korean language completely.

They declared the Japanese language as the "national language" and forced the Korean students and people to use it at home and in public, let alone schools. Any Korean who failed to use it was either fined or punished severely as a "man who has undesirable ideas." They forced the Korean people to change their surnames into the Japanese.

They, however, could never bring our people to their knees, though they pursued the vicious, cunning policy for colonial enslavement education. The Korean people preserved their language and their surnames in defiance of their heinous outrages.

We still remember how the Japanese imperialists committed the towering crimes in Korea.

The Japanese militarists have been revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism and are dipping their black claws of reaggression deeper into south Korea.

They are actively stepping up the ideological and cultural infiltration, as their predecessors did, with a view to realizing their aggressive ambition easily by softening up the anti-Japanese sentiments of the south Korean people and paralyzing their consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit. In this, they make the Japanese language an important means for aggression just as was done in the past. They are disseminating it on a big scale, prattling that the "south Korean youth should try harder to learn the Japanese language" and "there is the need for wider dissemination of Japanese language." Over 2,580 courses in Japanese language have been opened in all parts of south Korea, and their number is on the steady increase.

It is at the Japanese instigation that the flunkeyists in south Korea have added the Japanese language to the curriculum as a second-course of foreign language and established the chair of Japanese in colleges and universities and that they have planned to set up a "Japanese language institution."

Consequently, the Japanese language has become wide-spread all over south Korea. It is used even in the "capitol," to say nothing of schools. The national characteristics of our language are now disappearing gradually in south Korea.

With no amount of manoeuvre, however, can the Japanese militarists fulfil their aggressive ambition.

All the Korean people will certainly frustrate their machinations and achieve national reunification.

Kim Byong Sam

U.S. Imperialists' "Military Aids" to South Korea Aimed to Key Up Tension

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"U.S. imperialism still remains the chieftain of imperialism and its aggressive nature has not changed in the least. Whenever the imperialists get into hot water, they usually perpetrate crafty acts of aggression and war under the signboard of 'peace'."

The U.S. imperialists announced, it is reported, that they would give the military aids of some 215 million dollars to south Korea during the fiscal year of 1973 that ends on June 30.

The assistant secretary of the U.S. defence department for security and aid stated that more than 116 million dollars had been outlaid in this year under the "plan for free military aid" to south Korea.

During the 1972 fiscal year south Korea was provided with the "aid" of 600 million dollars or more under the names of "aids for military support" and "free military aids."

The Nixon administration said that the "five-year plan for modernization" of the south Korean army was being fulfilled with the scheduled outlay of funds.

All the facts show that they tries the hardest to reinforce the armed forces in south Korea and "modernize" the south Korean army for another fratricidal war, opposing the current north-south dialogue for national reunification.

As proved by the facts, though they pretend to support the north-south dialogue, declaring it as an "inspiring omen," in actuality they want to keep "confrontation with strength" in Korea and perpetuate its split and strive to aggravate the situations in every way, disguised and undisguised; they doggedly work to strengthen their domination and rule in south Korea, using the "military aids" as a bait and seek the way out of their predicaments which have resulted from the opposition of the south Korean people.

As is well known to the world, the north and south agreed on stopping the armed provocations, small and large, along the Military Demarcation Line and on peacefully solving the question of national reunification. Our side proposed to put an end to the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race and cut back the armament and thus prove mutual trust.

The U.S. imperialists, therefore, should discontinue their "military aids" to south Korea and refrain from encouraging the arms race, if they want to fulfil the "commitments" of "peace" and "peaceful settlement" that they have given before the world in every opportunity.

Nevertheless, they continuously supply the new types of weapons and combat equipment to the south Korean authorities and, of late, have launched the "exercise for firing missiles," mass-destruction weapons, in an attempt to whip up the war hysteria of trigger-happy south Korean rulers.

The south Korean authorities openly advocate "confrontation with strength," construct or expand the military establishments on the front and in the rear, step up the "preparations for immediate action" and commit the reckless military provocations against our side. All this bellicosity is unthinkable apart from backing and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. secretary of the army, it is reported, promised to do his "best" to implement the "five-year plan for modernization" of the south Korean army, when he met the chief of general staff of the south Korean army visiting America and talked on the "military situation in south Korea." The chief of the general staff of the U.S. army revealed his readiness to maintain the U.S. aggressor army in south Korea at present level.

The U.S. imperialists discussed the mission of south Korean "high-ranking liaison officers" to be stationed in Hawaii as a measure for the closer "military co-operation" with the south Korean army.

All this convincingly confirms that U.S. imperialism aggravates tension in our country, eggs the south Korean warlike elements on to war and hinders the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists should see the grave consequences that might arise from the increased "military aids" to south Korea and should act with discretion.

If they continue to incite the south Korean authorities to war, failing to face the changed reality squarely, in spite of our people's warnings, the U.S. imperialists will perish in the flames of war they kindle.

Kim Un Myong

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